

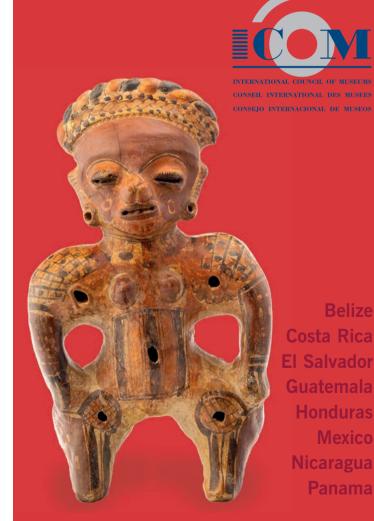


# Red<mark>List Lista</mark>Roja ICOM





# RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OBJECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO



# RED LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL OBJECTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

Experts from Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have prepared the *Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America and Mexico* in order to combat looting and destruction of regional archaeological sites and theft from churches and museums, as well as illegal trafficking, thus helping police, judicial and customs authorities in their work, building public awareness and promoting international cooperation to protect the cultural heritage of these countries.

This Red List is the seventh in the series published by ICOM to date.\*

# Introduction

The cultural heritage of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama consists of items that may be identified by their specific characteristics. They were produced by various prehispanic, colonial and republican societies, and represent the historic memory of these nations.

The rich cultural heritage of these countries is affected by illegal trafficking, despite being protected by national and international legislation. Over the past twenty years, illegal exports of cultural objects have been intercepted, proving the increased interest in antiquities on the international market. This demand has encouraged clandestine diggings in archaeological sites, as well as increased theft from churches and museums.

Illegal trafficking of cultural objects from the region causes irreparable damage to the identity of these countries and is a severe cultural heritage loss for mankind.

# **Objective**

This Red List has been designed as a tool to help museums, art traders, collectors and customs and police officers in the identification of objects that may have been illegally exported from Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The list describes several categories of endangered objects that may be subject to illicit trade.

Because of the wide range of objects, shapes, styles and periods, the *Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America and Mexico* is not exhaustive, and the origin of any antiquity from the region should be subject to detailed scrutiny and precautionary measures.

These objects are protected by legislation in each country, which specifically prohibits their traffic, export and sale. Therefore, museums, auction houses, art traders and collectors are urged not to purchase them, and are invited to report their presence to the relevant country's diplomatic mission, to local police authorities and to Interpol.

\* Red List of African Archaeological Objects, 2000 Red List of Latin American Cultural Objects at Risk, 2003 Emergency Red List of Iraqi Antiquities at Risk, 2003 Red List of Afghanistan Antiquities at Risk, 2007 Red List of Cambodian Antiquities at Risk, 2009 Note: The images in this publication are of objects held by national museums; they are published here as a comparison guide to help identify objects that may be subject to illegal trafficking.

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### NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

#### BELIZE

Ordinance 20 on Ancient Monuments and Antiquities (31.12.1971).

National Institute of Culture and History Act,
Chapter 331 of the Substantive Laws of Belize 2000. Revised Edition 2003.

#### COSTA RICA

#### Constitution (1949).

Law 7 on the Defence of the National Archaeological Heritage (06.10.1938), and Regulations "a" in Decree No. 14.

Law 6703 on the Protection of the National Archaeological Heritage (19.01.1982), and its Regulations.

Law 4711 on the UNESCO 1968 Recommendation on the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public and Private Works (06.01.1971).

Law 7555 on the Historic Architectonic Heritage of Costa Rica (27.09.1995).

#### EI SALVADOR

Legislative Decree No. 513 - Special Law on the Protection of El Salvador's Cultural Heritage (22.04.1993).

#### GUATEMALA

Decree No. 425 - Law on the Protection and Conservation of Monuments, Archaeological, Historical and Traditional Objects (24.03.1966), amended by Decree-Law No. 437.

Decree No. 17-73 of the Penal Code (01.01.1974).

Decree No. 26-97 - Law on the Protection of the Nation's Cultural and Natural Heritage (09.04.1997).

Regulations for Archaeological Research and Related Disciplines (16.03.2007).

#### **HONDURAS**

Legislative Decree No. 81-84 - Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1984), amended by Decree No. 220-97 (1997).

#### **MEXICO**

Sections 27, 28, 29 and 31 of the Constitution (1917).

Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments and Zones (06.05.1972), and its Regulations (08.12.1975).

General Law on National Property (23.12.1981).

Regulatory Provisions for Archaeological Research (1984).

#### NICARAGUA

Decree No. 1142 - Law on the Protection of the National Cultural Heritage (29.09.1980).

Decrees No. 21 and 22 on Archaeological and Paleontological Ruins and Deposits, Archaeological Excavations, Removal of Idols or Other Property of Historical Interest (1949).

Decree No. 29 on the Export of Archaeological Property (15.02.1923).

Decree No. 304 on Archaeological Excavations.

#### PANAMA

Law 67 on various provisions relating to Monuments and Archaeological Objects (11.06.1941).

#### Constitution (1972).

Law 14 on Measures for the Custody, Conservation and Administration of the National Historical Heritage (1982).

Decree No. 364 on the Reporting of National Property (1979).

### INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris. 14 November 1970.

Ratified by: Belize (26.01.1990), Costa Rica (06.03.1996), El Salvador (20.02.1978), Guatemala (14.01.1985), Honduras (19.03.1979) and Nicaragua (19.04.1977).

Accepted by: Mexico (04.10.1972) and Panama (13.08.1973).

Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological, Historical and Artistic Heritage of the American Nations. San Salvador. 16 June 1976.

Ratified by: Costa Rica (27.08.1980), El Salvador (11.08.1980), Guatemala (17.11.1979), Honduras (06.07.1983) and Nicaragua (01.04.1980).

UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.
Rome. 24 June 1995.

Ratified by: El Salvador (16.07.1999) and Guatemala (03.09.2003).

UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and Regulations for the application of the Convention. The Hague, 14 May 1954.

Ratified by: El Salvador (19.07.2001), Mexico (07.05.1956) and Nicaragua (25.11.1959).

Accepted by: Costa Rica (03.06.1998), Guatemala (02.10.1985), Honduras (25.10.2002) and Panama (17.07.1962).

Protocol to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.

Ratified by: Mexico (07.05.1956) and Nicaragua (25.11.1959).

Accepted by: Costa Rica (03.06.1998), El Salvador (27.03.2002), Guatemala (19.05.1994), Honduras (25.10.2002) and Panama (08.03.2001).

Second Protocol to the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 26 March 1999.

Accepted by: Costa Rica (09.12.2003), El Salvador (27.03.2002), Guatemala (04.02.2005), Honduras (26.01.2003), Mexico (07.10.2003), Nicaragua (01.06.2001) and Panama (08.03.2001).

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972.

Ratified by: Belize (06.11.1990), Costa Rica (23.08.1977), Guatemala (16.01.1979), Honduras (08.06.1979) and Panama (03.03.1978).

Accepted by: El Salvador (08.10.1991), Mexico (23.02.1984) and Nicaragua (17.12.1979).

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.
Paris. 2 November 2001.

Ratified by: Mexico (05.07.2006) and Panama (20.05.2003).

#### **BILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Belize-Mexico; El Salvador-United States; El Salvador-Mexico; Guatemala-United States; Guatemala-Mexico; Honduras-United States; Mexico-Bolivia; Mexico-United States; Mexico-Peru; Nicaragua-United States.

# THE RED LIST INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

(These photographs are not reproductions of stolen objects; rather they are examples of the categories of cultural objects that are traded illegally.)

ICOM wishes to thank the following organizations for the illustrations provided.

**BIA:** Belize Institute of Archaeology

DIA-FS: Founders Society, Detroit Institute of Arts, United States of America

IHAH: Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, Honduras

INAH: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico

MAC: Museo de Arte Colonial, Guatemala

MCD-MLA: Museo del Libro Antiguo, Guatemala

MCD-MUNAE: Ministry of Culture and Sports, Cultural and Natural Heritage Bureau, Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala

MNN: Museo Nacional de Nicaragua

MUNA: Museo Nacional de Antropología "David J. Guzmán", El Salvador

# PREHISPANIC PERIOD

# **Ceramics**

Earthenware vessels of various shapes and decorations, with painted, sculpted or bas-relief designs.

# A/ Polychrome vessels

Painted with various colours, with geometric, human, animal, plant motifs and ancient writing.



- 1. Maya polychrome tripod plate, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 7.7 x 34 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 2. Maya polychrome vessel, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 14 x 10 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 3. Nicoya polychrome vessel, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 20.9 x 12.9 cm. © MUNA
- 4. Drinking bowl, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 7.7 x 16.6 cm. © MUNA
- 5. Ulua polychrome tripod vessel, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD,  $23 \times 19.8 \text{ cm.}$  © IHAH
- **6.** Polychrome bowl, Ometepe Island, Nicaragua, 1350-1550 AD, 15.5 x 17 cm. © Maya Bracher, MNN
- **7.** Mixtec tripod vessel, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 16.4 x 11.2 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **8.** Jicote polychrome vessel, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD, 33.4 x 20 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

# B/ Vessels with effigies

Vessels with shapes depicting humans, animals, and/or plants.



- ${\bf 9.}$  Pataki polychrome vessel, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD, 34.5 x 25.5 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **10.** Incense burner lid with bird-like figure, Nicaragua, 800-1200 AD, 29.5 x 20 cm. © Maya Bracher, MNN
- **11.** Ometepe polychrome vessel with effigy, Nicaragua, 1350-1550 AD,  $19 \times 14.5 \times 20$  cm. © Maya Bracher, MNN
- **12.** Las Vegas polychrome vessel with effigy, Valle de Comayagua, Honduras, 1200-1500 AD, 17.4 x 11 cm.  $\odot$  IHAH
- 13. Whistle vessel, Guanajuato, Mexico, 900-1100 AD, 21.3 x 10.4 x 27.6 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **14.** Maya zoomorphic vessel, Guatemala, 250-600 AD, 19.8 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 15. Leaden pot, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 18.4 x 18.3 cm. © MUNA
- **16.** Rosales vessel with human effigy, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 200 BC-300 AD, 23.5 x 20 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- 17. Funerary urn, Quiché, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 52.5 x 47 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

# C/ Stamps

Flat or cylindrical objects used to print designs.











- 18. Flat stamps, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 7 x 3.5 cm. © IHAH
- **19.** Anthropomorphic stamps, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 7 x 3.5 cm. © IHAH

# **D**/ Figurines



- **21.** Anthropomorphic figurines, Quiché, Guatemala, 600-900 AD, 21 x 11 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 22. Figurine, Copán, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 12.4 x 8.8 cm. © IHAH
- 23. Jaina figurine, Mexico, 600-900 AD, ca. 20 cm. © INAH.
- **24.** Anthropomorphic figurine, El Salvador, 1200 BC-250 AD, 16.6 x 8.7 cm. © MUNA
- 25. Whistle, High plateau of Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 14 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **26.** Hollow anthropomorphic figurine, Central Veracruz, Mexico, 200-650 AD, 55 x 32 x 35 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

# E/ Musical instruments

Flutes, drums, rattles, ocarinas, whistles of various shapes.









- **27.** Anthropomorphic ocarina, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD,  $10.2 \times 9$  cm.  $\bigcirc$  IHAH
- 28. Ocarina, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 10 x 5.1 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **29.** Double drum, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala, 900-1524 AD, 19.3 x 9 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **30.** Flute with skull effigy, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 21 x 5 cm. © MUNA

# **Metals**

Objects and ornaments made of gold, silver and copper.

### **Ornaments**

Pectorals, pendants, ear ornaments, nose ornaments, rings, bracelets and bells.



- **31.** Copper bell, El Salvador, 900-1524 AD, 3.7 x 2.4 x 1.8 cm. © MUNA
- **32.** Mexica gold spherical beads for necklace, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, diameter 2.5 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **33.** Jaguar head necklace, lximché, Guatemala, 900-1524 AD, 27 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **34.** Anthropomorphic pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD,  $8.1 \times 7.5 \text{ cm.}$  © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **35.** Toad bell pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD,  $11.2 \times 11 \text{ cm.}$  © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

- **36.** Gold paten, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 18.5 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **37.** Bird-shape pendant, Diquís, Costa Rica, 1000-1500 AD, 10.1 x 10.3 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- $\textbf{38.} \ \, \text{Tubular ear ornaments, Gumarkaj, Guatemala, } 900\text{-}1524 \ \, \text{AD, diameter } 3.2 \ \, \text{cm.} \otimes \ \, \text{MCD-MUNAE}$
- **39.** Mixtec gold ear ornament, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 7.5 x 3.5 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso. INAH
- **40.** Mixtec gold disc pendant, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD, 7.5 x 3.5 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

# Shells and bones

Objects and ornaments made from shells and human or animal bones and teeth.

## A/ Ornaments

Pendants, ear ornaments, pectorals, necklaces, rings.

- **41.** Batch of pierced shells, Aguateca, Guatemala, 600-900 AD, average 6.5 x 2.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **42.** Shell pendant and ear ornaments, Dos Pilas, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, ear ornaments: 5.5 x 1.9 cm; pendant: diameter 5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

# B/ Ceremonial objects

Fashioned shell, bones and teeth.

- **43.** Bone musical instruments: flute, lximché, Guatemala, 900-1500 AD, 21 x 4 cm; rasp, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala, 600-900 AD, 14.3 x 4.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **44.** Maya carved bone, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 14 x 6 cm. © MCD-MUNAE







# PREHISPANIC PERIOD (continued)

# Stone

Fashioned objects made from various types of volcanic rock, sandstone and sedimentary rock.

# A/ Jade and other green stones

Ornaments such as masks, figurines, pectorals, pendants, ear ornaments, necklaces and beads.



- **45.** Anthropomorphic mask, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 12.3 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 46. Jadeite plate, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 9.5 x 8.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **47.** Zoomorphic figurine, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 16.2 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **48.** Mexica necklace made with green stone, serpentine and diorite beads, Mexico, 1300-1521 AD,  $2.5 \times 52$  cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **49.** Jade pectoral, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 7 x 10.4 x 1.6 cm. © MUNA

- **50.** Stone pendant, Caribbean coast, Costa Rica, 100-500 AD, 7.4 x 3.8 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **51.** Jade pectoral, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 6.9 x 3.7 x 1.3 cm. © MUNA
- **52.** "Axe god" pendant, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1-400 AD, 12.9 x 5.2 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **53.** Batch of two ear ornaments, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 1 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **54.** Pectoral with grass matting motif, Copán, Honduras, 700-900 AD, 20.1 x 3.5 x 1.9 cm. © IHAH

# **B/ Sculpture**

Human and animal figures, grinding stones, stellae, vessels, panels, segments of buildings, petroglyphs.



- **55.** Merlon, Teotihuacan, State of Mexico, 200-650 AD, 27.5 x 17 x 5.8 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **56.** Head portrait in volcanic rock, Caribbean coast, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD,  $15 \times 13$  cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **57.** Zoomorphic mushroom, Kaminaljuyú, Guatemala, 400 BC-250 AD, 28.5 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **58.** Zoomorphic petroglyph, Las Lagunas, Nicaragua, indeterminate date,  $150 \times 95$  cm. © Edgar Espinoza, MNN
- **59.** Anthropomorphic cylindrical sculpture, El Rama, Nicaragua, possibly 800-1350 AD, 50 x 15 cm. © Edgar Espinoza, MNN
- **60.** Grinding stone with bas-relief and grinding implement, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 600-1200 AD, 23 x 22 x 134 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS

- **61.** Zoomorphic tenon, Kaminaljuyú, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 70 x 145 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **62.** Maya limestone lintel, Mexico, 650-900 AD, 84.5 x 43.5 x 6 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **63.** Warrior with axe and trophy head, Atlantic coast, Costa Rica, 1000-1400 AD, 61 x 38 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **64.** Glyph panel, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 76 x 39 x 27 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **65.** Stele No. 3 from Machaquila, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 180 x 93 x 22 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

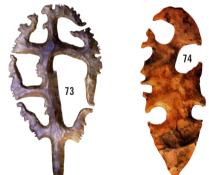
# C/ Ceremonial objects

Eccentrics, ritual axes, yokes, masks, ornamental sceptre tips and scale models.





- **66.** Maya green stone votive mask, Campeche, Mexico, 200-850 AD,  $10 \times 10 \times 5$  cm.  $\odot$  R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **67.** Ceremonial mallet head, Gran Nicoya, Costa Rica, 1-500 AD, 8.5 x 7.7 cm. © Dirk Bakker, DIA-FS
- **68.** Mescal green stone zoomorphic mask, Guerrero, Mexico, 900-1100 AD,  $12 \times 10 \times 8$  cm.  $\odot$  R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **69.** Anthropomorphic axe, South coast, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, 29.6 x 22.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- **70.** Bird-shape ceremonial axe, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 26.2 x 21 cm. © MUNA



- **71.** Mescal green stone scale model, Guerrero, Mexico, 400-1100 AD, 13 x 9 x 2.9 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **72.** Yoke with animal decoration, South coast, Guatemala, 550-900 AD,  $10.5 \times 38$  cm.  $\odot$  MCD-MUNAE
- **73.** Eccentric, Copán, Honduras, 600-800 AD, 30.9 x 12.5 x 1.4 cm. © IHAH
- **74.** Flint eccentric, Altar de Sacrificios, Guatemala, 550-900 AD,  $13 \times 5$  cm. © MCD-MUNAE

# D/ Marble and alabaster

Smooth or bas-relief containers.



**75.** Four-legged plate, Tierras Altas, Guatemala, 400 BC-250 AD,  $6.8\,\mathrm{x}$  22.5 cm.  $\odot$  MCD-MUNAE

**76.** Marble vase with animal-shaped handles, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD. 15.7 x 11 cm. © IHAH





**77.** Marble vessel, Valle de Sula, Honduras, 700-900 AD,  $11.1 \times 19.3 \text{ cm.}$   $\odot$  IHAH

# E/ Obsidian

Projectile heads, eccentrics, punches, knives.





**78.** Punch and knives, Petén, Guatemala, 550-900 AD, punch: 17 x 4.4 cm; knives: 16.3 x 1.5 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

**79.** Eccentric figure, Uaxactún, Guatemala, 250-550 AD, 13.7 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

80. Knife, Dos Pilas, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 25 x 7 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

# F/ Weapons and tools

Arrow heads, knives, axes, scrapers, polishers, mallets.



- 81. Stemmed macroblade dagger, Belize, 250 BC-250 AD, 22 x 45 cm. © BIA
- **82.** Knife and chisel, Petén, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, knife: 17 x 7 cm; chisel: 17 x 8 cm. © MCD-MUNAE
- 83. Jade axe, El Salvador, 250-900 AD, 13.4 x 6.7 cm. © MUNA
- **84.** Stone ring, South coast, Guatemala, 250-900 AD, 12 x 6 cm. © MCD-MUNAE

# COLONIAL AND REPUBLICAN PERIODS

# **Painting**

On canvas, wood or metal, with religious (virgins, saints, angels) and civilian (portraits) themes.





**85.** Crucifixion, Guatemala, 18th century, 264 x 600 cm. © MAC

**86.** Our Lady of Sorrow, Guatemala, 18th century, 133 x 100 cm. © MAC



**87.** Oil on canvas with wood frame signed by R. D. González, El Salvador, late  $19^{\circ}$  century,  $88 \times 74$  cm. © MUNA

**88.** St Joseph the Patriarch with child, Honduras, 17th century, 200 x 140 cm. © IHAH

# **Sculpture**

Figures, reliefs or fragments of altarpieces representing religious images, carved in wood, paste, ivory and plaster.



- **89.** Polychrome wood sculpture of flagellated Christ, El Salvador,  $18^{\rm th}$  century, 51 cm.  $\odot$  MUNA
- **90.** Archangel, Guatemala, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 100 x 60 cm. © MAC
- **91.** Saint Anthony of Padua, Mexico,  $18^{\rm th}$  century,  $62 \times 21$  cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- **92.** Saint Michael Archangel, Mexico,  $18^{\rm th}$  century,  $40 \times 35$  cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH

- **93.** Saint Joseph and sleeping baby Jesus, Guatemala,  $17^{\rm th}$  century, 117 x 50 cm.  $\odot$  MAC
- **94.** Articulated wood sculpture of Saint Joseph, El Salvador,  $17^{\rm th}$  century, 50.3 x 18.5 cm. © MUNA
- **95.** Immaculate Conception, Honduras, 18th century, 165 x 50 cm. © IHAH

# B/ Reliefs, altarpieces and architectural elements

Religious scenes, plant and ornamental elements.



**96.** St Joseph and baby Jesus, Guatemala,  $18^{\rm m}$  century, diameter 171 cm.  $\odot$  MAC



**97.** Nuns of the Order of St Clare, Guatemala, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 220 x 181 cm. © MAC

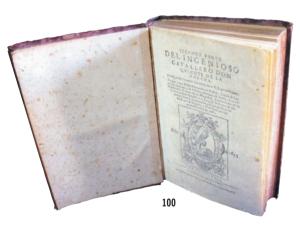
# **Documents**

Manuscripts, antique documents, maps, plans and prints.









- **98.** Printed page with decorative border, Guatemala, undated,  $41.4 \times 30.4 \text{ cm}$ . © MCD-MLA
- **99.** Document with seals of the Spanish Crown, El Salvador,  $18^{\rm th}$  century, 21.5 x 31 cm.  $\odot$  MUNA
- **100.** Bound book (*The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha*), Guatemala, 17th century, 22 x 14.5 cm. © MCD-MLA
- **101.** Leather-bound manuscript, Guatemala,  $19^{\rm m}$  century, 28.8 x 20.5 cm. © MCD-MLA

# **Silverware**

Religious and civilian silver and gold objects such as: chalices, incense burners, crucifixes, crowns, stands, shields, tabernacles, altar fronts, chandeliers, utensils, decorations, vessels, etc.



- 102. Chalices, Honduras, Colonial period, 20 x 14 cm. © IHAH
- **103.** Anonymous monstrance, Mexico,  $19^{\rm th}$  century, 52 x 24 x 14 cm. © R. Velasco Alonso, INAH
- 104. Silver tray, Guatemala, 18th century, 40 x 28 cm. © MCD
- 105. Candle holder, Guatemala, 18th century, 40 x 16 cm. © MCD
- **106.** Imperial crown, Guatemala, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 11 x 10 cm. © MCD
- **107.** Silver tabernacle front, Guatemala, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 108 x 121 cm. © MCD
- 108. Processional cross, Guatemala, 17th century, 45 x 28 cm. © MCD
- 109. Silver stand, Guatemala, 19th century, 40 x 38 cm. © MCD



The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is the main international organization of museums and museum professionals dedicated to the conservation, preservation and transmission to society of the natural and cultural, present and future, tangible and intangible world heritage.

With over 27,000 members in 151 countries, ICOM is an international network of museum professionals expert in a wide variety of disciplines.

Established in 1946, ICOM is a not-for-profit non-governmental organization (NGO) with formal ties to UNESCO and with United Nations Economic and Social Council consultative status.

ICOM considers combating illegal trade in cultural goods to be one of the core aims of its programme of action. The Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America and Mexico was prepared to prevent the illegal export of cultural items and to help protect the cultural heritage of these countries. This list is an addition to the published collection of Red Lists for Africa, Latin America, Iraq, Afghanistan, Peru and Cambodia.

# http://icom.museum/redlist

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U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs



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